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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/622,433	07/21/2003	Won-Hee Choe	030681-536	4965

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EXAMINER

LUU, MATTHEW

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

3663

DATE MAILED: 10/20/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/622,433

Applicant(s)

CHOE ET AL.

Examiner

LUU MATTHEW

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 03 October 2005.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-14 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1,5,7-9 and 13 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 2-4,6,10-12 and 14 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1, 5, 7-9, and 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Messing et al (US 2004/0061710) and Shiraishi et al (5,280,347) or Inuiya et al (6,882,364).

Regarding claim 1, Messing et al disclose (Figs. 1 and 2) a method for rendering a color image on a display apparatus (6) in which a pixel expressing an input image (4) is formed with triad-structured sub-pixels (R,G,B), the method comprising:

(a) filtering step is used to make the resolution of the input image (higher-resolution image 4) correspond to the resolution of the display (lower-resolution triad display 6) (page 1, section [0003], lines 1-5);

(b) obtaining a representative value (the R,G,B values) of a sub-pixel (16) of the display apparatus (6) corresponding to a consideration area (10,12,14) which is an area processed by the filter in the input image (page 1, section [0003], lines 5-9); and

c) rendering the filtered sub-pixel value on the display apparatus (page 1, section [0003], and lines 5-9).

The only difference between the disclosure of Mess et al and the claimed invention is that the claim requires a "scaling filter". Mess et al also fails to disclose a rhombus-shaped filter.

However, it is obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to recognize that, because the input image resolution is higher than the display apparatus resolution, a number of N input image pixels will be scaled or reduced correspondingly to a single display pixel. Consequently, in displaying an input image on such a color liquid crystal display (LCD), it has been known to process the image by associating N image picture pixels with each display pixel. Therefore, the resolution filter of the Messing et al display apparatus is nevertheless a scaling filter. Furthermore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to substitute the Messing's prefilter for the scaling filter since the Messing's prefilter is functional equivalent to claimed "scaling filter".

With regard to the "rhombus shaped" filter, Shiraishi ('347) discloses (Figs. 7, 11 and 27) a delta-structured sub-pixels arrangement and a rhombus shaped color filter (Fig. 27). See column 15, lines 4-21.

On the other hand, Inuiya ('364) also discloses (Figs. 6, 7A and 7B) a square shaped filter rotated by 45 degrees to a rhombus shaped filter (Column 10, lines 16-26).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to use the rhombus shaped color filter of Shiraishi or the rhombus shaped filter of Inuiya into the color image display system of Messing et al to prevent the color moirés effect in a color image display system.

Regarding claim 5, Messing et al disclose (Figs. 1 and 2) a method for rendering a color image on a display apparatus (6) in which a pixel expressing an input image (4) is formed with triad-structured sub-pixels (R,G,B), the method comprising:

- (a) filtering step is used to make the resolution of the input image (higher-resolution image 4) correspond to the resolution of the display (lower-resolution triad display 6) (page 1, section [0003], lines 1-5);

- (b) obtaining a representative value (the R,G,B values) of a sub-pixel (16) of the display apparatus (6) corresponding to a consideration area (10,12,14) which is an area processed by the filter in the input image (page 1, section [0003], lines 5-9);

- c) obtaining the value of the sub-pixel based on the difference of pixels in the consideration area in the input image (page 1, section [0006], and lines 1-3.

Furthermore, it is well known in the art the weighted averaging value is obtained by calculating the difference of the neighboring sub-pixels);

- (d) performing gamma correction of the sub-pixel value (page 7, section [0078], Fig. 16); and

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(e) rendering the gamma-adjusted sub-pixel value on the display apparatus (Fig. 16, RGB space converter 552, wherein the RGB gamma corrected image is output to the display).

The only difference between the disclosure of Mess et al and the claimed invention is that the claim requires a "scaling filter". Mess et al also fails to disclose a rhombus-shaped filter.

However, it is obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to recognize that, because the input image resolution is higher than the display apparatus resolution, a number of N input image pixels will be scaled or reduced correspondingly to a single display pixel. Consequently, in displaying an input image on such a color liquid crystal display (LCD), it has been known to process the image by associating N image picture pixels with each display pixel. Therefore, the resolution filter of the Messing et al display apparatus is nevertheless a scaling filter. Furthermore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to substitute the Messing's prefilter for the scaling filter since the Messing's prefilter is functional equivalent to claimed "scaling filter".

With regard to the "rhombus shaped" filter, Shiraishi ('347) discloses (Figs. 7, 11 and 27) a delta-structured sub-pixels arrangement and a rhombus shaped color filter (Fig. 27). See column 15, lines 4-21.

On the other hand, Inuiya ('364) also discloses (Figs. 6, 7A and 7B) a square shaped filter rotated by 45 degrees to a rhombus shaped filter (Column 10, lines 16-26).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to use the rhombus shaped color filter or Shiraishi or the rhombus shaped filter of Inuiya into the color image display system of Messing et al to prevent the color moirés effect in a color image display system.

Regarding claim 7, Mess et al further disclose (Fig. 16) the value of the output sub-pixel is corrected based on the gamma value of individual R,G,B components.

Regarding claim 8, which is an apparatus claim of claim 5, please note the rejection as set forth above with respect to claim 5.

Regarding claims 9 and 13, Mess et al further teach a computer program for the method of claim 1. Page 3, section [0042], lines 1-2, "Elements of the system may be embodied in hardware, firmware, and/or software".

Allowable Subject Matter

Claims 2-4, 6, 10-11, 12, and 14 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1, 5, 7-9 and 13 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Shiraishi ('347) discloses (Figs. 7, 11 and 27) a delta-structured sub-pixels arrangement and a rhombus shaped color filter (Fig. 27). See column 15, lines 4-21.

Messing discloses (Fig. 1) a method that uses a prefilter for resolution adjustment between the high resolution input image (4) and the lower resolution of the display device (6). Messing also discloses (Figs. 1 and 2) a triad-structure sub-pixels configuration. Messing further discloses (Fig. 18) another sub-pixel configuration different than the triad-structure configuration of Figs. 1 and 2. Therefore, the method for resolution adjustment of Messing clearly applies to different sub-pixel configurations, not just the stripe topology.

Furthermore, as illustrated in Fig. 18, the Blue color filter having a rhombus shape, which is a square rotated by 45 degrees.

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

-Aotsuka (US 2003/0169354) discloses (Fig. 11) a rhombus shaped filter arrangement.

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Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to LUU MATTHEW whose telephone number is (571) 272-7663. The examiner can normally be reached on Flexible Schedule.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, JACK KEITH can be reached on (571) 272-7663. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

M. Luu



**MATTHEW LUU
PRIMARY EXAMINER**